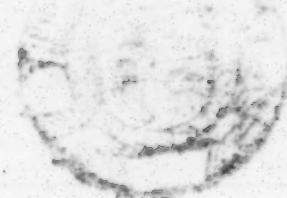


LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S
Botanical Pocket Book;
adapted to
Withering's Arrangement of
BRITISH PLANTS.
Intended to facilitate and promote
the Study of
Indigenous Botany.
By William Wavor LL.D.



Jos: Banks



TO

OLDFIELD BOWLES, Esq.

OF

NORTH ASTON, IN THE COUNTY OF OXFORD,

A SEDULOUS AND VERY SUCCESSFUL CULTIVATOR

OF INDIGENOUS BOTANY,

THIS POCKET-BOOK

IS MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED

BY HIS OBEDIENT, AND VERY

HUMBLE SERVANT,

THE EDITOR.

Woodstock January 1, 1800.

PREFACE.

THERE are few studies more cultivated at present by persons of taste, than Botany; and certainly, of all those not immediately conducive to the wants of society and the necessities of life, none can be more deserving of regard. Whether we consider the effect of Botany as enlarging the sphere of knowledge, or as conducive to health and innocent amusement, it ought to rank very high in the scale of elegant acquirements.

The present work was suggested by an amiable and ingenious youth, now no more, and it was undertaken for his

gratification, during a lingering illness. What was intended for a private purpose, it is hoped will produce some public benefit. The utility of the plan is incontestable; and whoever adopts it will probably find a new inducement to Botanical researches, and a new pleasure in this fascinating Science.

THE
DESIGN AND USE
OF THE
BOTANICAL POCKET-BOOK.

TO explain the principles of Botany would swell this Work to an inconvenient size, and it certainly would be superfluous, as it is presumed every student is in possession of some elementary book on the science.

It has been judged most expedient to adapt our plan to WITHERING's Arrangement of British plants, the last Edition, because it is the most popular and satisfactory book that has yet appeared on the subject; but it is by no means essentially necessary, that every person who uses this Pocket Companion should have the same guide. Any work in which indigenous plants are arranged, according to

the

the latest improvements in the science, will answer the same purpose.

The declared and obvious intention of the Botanical Pocket-Book is merely to serve as a record of what plants each person in his researches has had an opportunity of discovering and examining.

It will thus stimulate farther enquiry, by the facility with which every addition to our vegetable discoveries may be noted down; and it will infallibly gratify the young student, by affording a lasting remembrance of his diligence and application.

The accomplished Botanist will likewise find it convenient for enabling him to notice the habitats of rare or curious plants, or to register new discoveries; and from the united labours and observations of such, collected into one focus, it is probable that a more perfect work on indigenous botany will in time be completed, than by any other method hitherto attempted.

To assist and encourage the above purposes, the classes, orders, and genera are here scientifically arranged, and spaces left to fill up, apportioned, as

far

far as possible, to the number of species under each genus:—

For instance, under the genus **NYMPHÆA** is a space for two species, and the entry may stand thus:

NYMPHÆA

alba, white water lily, Blenheim Lake.

lutea, yellow water lily, ditto.

Little farther illustration of the use of this manual seems necessary; but suppose the student in a botanical excursion, has picked up a certain number of plants, belonging to different genera, each species of course must be accurately examined and determined, and its name and place of growth written under the proper genus, that he may at all times be able to refer to what he has seen, even should the strong impression which the entry will make on the mind, be casually obliterated.

It is necessary to observe, however, that the class cryptogamia is not admitted on this occasion; both because it is not so generally studied as the rest, and because it would have extended this

work

X THE DESIGN AND USE, &c.

work too far. However, should the public sanction this novel attempt to render botany still more fashionable, it is intended to form a second Pocket Book for that class, and to add some botanical essays, to explain and illustrate that difficult part of vegetable nature.

LATELY PUBLISHED BY DR. MAVOR,

(IN FIVE POCKET VOLUMES,)

Embellished with an emblematical Frontispiece, beautifully drawn and engraved, and four accurate coloured Maps, viz. England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales.—Price	.....	0	15	0
Neatly sewed in coloured paper and labelled	.....	0	17	6
Neatly bound and lettered	.....	1	0	0

THE BRITISH TOURISTS;

OR

TRAVELLER's POCKET COMPANION,

Through England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, comprehending the most celebrated modern Tours in the British Islands.

To which is added a copious INDEX, referring, under distinct heads, to every remarkable City, Town, Village, Gentleman's Seat, View, Ruin, &c. &c. noticed in this Work.

BY WILLIAM MAVOR, L. L. D.

Editor of the Historical Account of Voyages and Travels, in Twenty Volumes, &c. &c.

Printed for E. Newbery, St. Paul's Church-Yard, and Vernor and Hood, in the Poultry; and sold by all Booksellers in the three kingdoms.

A few Copies are printed on a Superfine Paper.

. The opinions of the different Reviewers of this work may be seen in their Publications of the following Months, viz.

British Critic, February 1798.

Monthly Review, July 1798.

Critical Review, February 1799.

Lady's Museum, No. 7.

Young Gentleman's and Lady's Magazines, No. 1.

Shortly will be published,

A POCKET HERBAL,

Containing a list of Medicinal Plants, their Virtues, Doses &c. none being admitted but such whose efficacy in the diseases for which they are prescribed has been experienced in the course of forty years successful Practice. With a few other remedies and directions, for the management of an Infant in Teething, Rickets, Whooping Cough, King's Evil, and remarks on Bathing.

BY JOHN CHAMBERS, M. D.
EAST DEREHAM, NORFOLK.

THE
BOTANICAL POCKET-BOOK.

CLASS I.

MONANDRIA—ONE STAMEN.

PLANTS belonging to this class are simple in their structure, and few in number; yet from the minuteness of their parts, are by no means easy of investigation. Few of them however are remarkable for their beauty; though several species are of considerable value and utility. Of British Plants belonging to this Class there are three Orders and six Genera.

ORDER I.

MONOGYNIA. ONE PISTIL.

GENERA.

CHARA. Stonewort.

Species.

HIPPURIS. Maretail.

Species.

SALICORNIA. Saltwort, or Marsh-samphire.

Species.

APHANES. Parsley-piert.

Species.

ORDER II.

DIGYNIA. Two Pistils.

GENERA.

CALLITRICE. Water-fennel, or Star-grass.

Species.

ORDER III.

TETRAGYNIA. FOUR PISTILS.

GENERA.

ZANNICHELLIA. Pond-weed.

Species.

REMARKS.

CLASS II.

DIANDRIA—TWO STAMENS.

THIS Class contains that beautiful family of plants falling under the genera *Orchis*, *Ophrys*, *Serapias*, *Satyrium*, and *Cypripedium*, which present a delightful field for the researches of the young Botanist. The ash, the willow, and the sweet-scented vernal grass also belong to it. There are two orders, and eighteen genera.

ORDER I.

MONOGYNIA. ONE PISTIL.

GENERA.

LIGUSTRUM. Privet.

Species.

CIRCEA. Inchanter's Nightshade.

Species.

VERONICA. Speedwell.

Species.

PINGUICULA. Butterwort.

Species.

URTICULARIA. Bladdersnout, or Water-milfoile.

Species.

LYCOPUS. Water Horehound.

Species.

SALVIA, Meadow-sage, or Clary.

Species.

ORCHIS. English Name the same.

Species.

DIANDRIA—MONOGYNIA.

7

SATYRIUM. Satyrion, or Lizard-flower.

Species.

OPHRYS. Twayblade.

Species.

MALAXIS. Marsh Twayblade.

Species.

SERAPIAS. Helleborine.

Species.

CYPRIPEDIUM. Lady's-slipper.

Species.

DIANDRIA-MONOGYNIA.

9

LEMNA. Duckmeat.

Species.

SALIX. Willow.

Species.

FRAXINUS. Ash tree.

Species.

ORDER II.

DIGYNIA. Two Pistils.

GENERA.

ANTHOXANTHUM. Sweet-scented Vernal Gras.

Species.

REMARKS.

CLASS III.

TRIANDRIA. THREE STAMENS.

THE verdant carpet which covers the earth is principally composed of plants belonging to this class. It comprehends the greatest part of the grasses, and some congenerous vegetables, which are well known to be of indispensable necessity to the support of men and animals; and, though the least striking, are by far the most valuable of all the productions of nature. In this class too we find the Crocus and the Iris, flowers of superlative beauty.—There are four orders, and forty-five genera.

ORDER I.

MONOGYNIA. ONE PISTIL.

GENERA.

VALERIANA. Valerian.

Species.

BRYONIA. Briony.

Species.

RUSCUS. Butchers-broom.

Species.

CROCUS. Saffron, or Crocus.

Species.

IRIS. Flag, or Fleur-de-luce.

Species.

NARDUS. Matweed.

Species.

ERIOPHORUM. Moss-crops, or Cotton-grafts.

Species.

SCIRPUS. Club-rush, or Grais.

Species.

CYPERUS. Bog-rush.

Species.

SCHÆNUS. Rushgrafs.

Species.

CAREX. Seg, or Sedge.

Species.

TYPHA. Catstail.

Species.

SPARGANIUM. Burweed.

Species.

ORDER II.

DIGYNIA. Two PISTILS.

GENERA.

PHALARIS. Canary-graſſ, or Panick.

Species.

PANICUM. Panick-graſſ.

Species.

PHLEUM. Timothy-grass.

Species.

ALOPECURUS. Foxtail-grass.

Species.

MILIUM. Millet-grass.

Species.

CALAMAGROSTIS. Reed, &c.

Species.

AGROSTIS. Bent, &c.

Species.

HOLCUS. Soft-grass.

Species.

AIRA. Hair-grass.

Species.

MELICA. Melic.

Species.

SESLERIA. Moor-graſſs.

Species.

POA. Meadow-graſſs.

Species.

BRIZA. Quake-grass.

Species.

DACTYLIS. Cocksfoot-grass.

Species.

CYNOSURUS. Dogstail-grass.

Species.

FESTUCA. Fescue-grass.

Species.

BROMUS. Oat-grass, or Brome-grass.

Species.

STIPA. Feather-grass.

Species.

AVENA. Oat.

Species.

LAGURUS. No English name—doubtful if indigenous.

Species.

ARUNDO. Reed.

Species.

LOLIUM. Darnel, Rye-grafts.

Species.

ROTTBOLLIA. Hard-grafts.

Species.

ELYMUS. Lime-grafs.

Species.

HORDEUM. Barley.

Species.

TRITICUM. Wheat.

Species.

ORDER III.

TRIGYNIA. THREE PISTILS.

GENERA.

AMARANTHUS. Amaranth.

Species.

MONTIA. Water-Chickweed, or Purflane.

Species.

TILLÆA. Mossy Red-shanks.

ecies.

HOLOSTEUM. Mouse-ear.

Species.

POLYCARPON. Allseed.

Species.

ORDER IV.

ENNEAGYNIA. NINE PISTILS.

GENERA.

EMPETRUM. Crow-berry or Crake-berry Heath.

Species.

REMARKS.

CLASS IV.

TETRANDRIA. FOUR STAMENS.

In the Class Tetrandria, the stamens are all of equal length, by which it is distinguished from didynamous plants, where two of the stamens are long and two short. This Class contains four Orders, and twenty-eight Genera; which, though far less valuable and interesting than the preceding, are by no means useless or uninviting. Several of them are medicinal, as well as necessary in the arts.

ORDER I.

MONOGYNIA. ONE PISTIL.

GENERA.

DIPSACUS. Teasel.

Species.

SCABIOSA. Scabious.

Species.

ERIOCAULON. Pipewort.

Species.

SHERARDIA. Field-madder.

Species.

ASPERULA. Woodruff.

Species.

GALIUM. Goose-grass, Ladies bedstraw, &c.

Species.

RUBIA. Madder.

Species.

EXACUM. Marsh-centaury.

Species.

LITTORELLA. Plantain Shoreweed.

Species.

PLANTAGO. Plantain.

Species.

CENTUNCULUS. Bastard pimpernel.

Species.

34 TETRANDRIA—MONOGYNIA.

SANGUISORBA. Burnet.

Species.

EPIMEDIUM. Barren-wort.

Species.

CORNUS. Dogberry-tree, or Prick-wood.

Species.

PARIETARIA. Pellitory of the wall.

Species.

URTICA. Nettle.

Species.

VIScum. Mistletoe.

Species.

HIPPOPHAE. Sea Buckthorn, or Sallowthorn.

Species.

ALCHEMILLA. Bearsfoot, or Lady's-mantle.

Species.

ORDER II.

DIGYNIA. Two PISTILS.

GENERA.

BUFFONIA. Bastard Chickweed.

Species.

BETULA. Birch, Alder.

Species.

MYRICA. Gale, or Sweet willow.

Species.

CUSCUTA. Dodder.

Species.

ORDER III.

TRIGYNIA. THREE PISTILS.

GENERA.

BUXUS. Box-weed.

ORDER IV.

TETRAGYNIA. FOUR PISTILS.

GENERA.

ILEX. Holly.*Species.*

POTAMOGETON. Pondweed, Water Caltrops.

Species.

RUPPIA. Tassel Pond-weed, or Sea Tassel grass.

Species.

SAGINA. Pearlwort.

Species.

REMARKS.

CLASS V.

PENTANDRIA.—FIVE STAMENS.

IN the Class Pentandria, we find nature sporting in her utmost luxuriance, and in the greatest variety of aspects. The qualities of vegetables, too, which belong to this Class, are not less dissimilar than their forms. Some choice esculents and some deadly poisons are among its multifarious productions; some are eminent for beauty, and others for utility. It includes several natural Orders, but in a general view, Pentandrious plants may be divided into rough leaved, which are commonly esculent, or at least harmless; such as produce berries, and are generally poisonous; and such as have their flowers disposed in umbels or rundles, partly aromatic and medicinal, partly acrid and sometimes poisonous.

There are six Orders, and ninety seven Genera.

ORDER I.

MONOGYNIA. ONE PISTIL.

GENERA.

MYOSOTIS. Mouse-ear, Scorpion-graſs.

Species.

LITHOSPERMUM. Gromwell, Bastard Alkanet.

Species.

ANCHUSA. Evergreen Alkanet.

Species.

CYNOGLOSSUM. Hounds-tongue.

Species.

PULMONARIA. Lungwort.

Species.

SYMPHYTUM. Comfrey.

Species.

BORAGO. Borage.

Species.

ASPERUGO. Catchweed.

Species.

LYCOPSIS. Wild Bugloss.

Species.

ECHIUM. Viper-graſs.

Species.

PRIMULA. Primrose, Cowslip, &c.

Species.

CYCLAMEN. Sowbread.

Species.

MENYANTHES. Buckbean, Water-trefoil.

Species.

HOTTONIA. Water-violet.

Species.

LYSIMACHIA. Willowherb, Loosestrife.

Species.

ANAGALLIS. Pimpernel.

Species.

AZALEA Rosebay.*Species.***CONVOLVULUS.** Bindweed.*Species.***POLEMONIUM.** Jacob's-ladder, Greek Valerian.*Species.*

CAMPA^NULA. Bell-flower.

Species.

PHYTEUMA. Rampion.

Species.

LOBELIA. Cardinal-flower.

Species.

SAMOLUS. Water pimpernel.

Species.

ILONICERA. Honeysuckle.

Species.

JASIONE. Scabious sheepbit.

Species.

VERBASCUM. Mullein.

Species.

DATURA. Thorn-apple.

Species.

HYOSCYAMUS. Henbane.

Species.

ATROPA. Deadly Nightshade.

Species.

SOLANUM. Nightshade.*Species.***CHIRONIA.** Lesser Centaury.*Species.***RHAMNUS.** Buck-thorn.*Species.*

EVONYMUS. Spindle-tree, Prick-wood.

Species.

VIOLA. Violet.

Species.

IMPATIENS. Touch me not, Quick-in-hand.

Species.

RIBES. Currant, Gooseberry.

Species.

HEDERA. Ivy.

Species.

ILLECEBRUM. Knot-grass.

GLAUX. Sea milkwort.

Species.

THESIUM. Base toad-flax.

Species.

VINCA. Periwinkle.

Species.

ORDER II.

DIGYNIA. Two PISTILS.

GENERA.

HERNIARIA. Rupturewort.

Species.

CHENOPODIUM. Goosefoot.

ATRIPLEX. Orache.

Species.

HUMULUS. Hops.

Species.

BETA. Beet.

Species.

SALSOLA. Glasswort.

Species.

ULMUS. Elm.

Species.

SWERTIA. Marsh Gentian.

Species.

GENTIANA. Gentian, Felwort.

Species.

XANTHIUM. Burdock-clottweed.

Species.

ERYNGIUM. Eryngo, Sea Holly.

Species.

HYDROCOTYLE. Pennywort, White-root.

Species.

SANICULA. Sanicle.

Species.

BUPLEURUM. Thoroughwax.

Species.

ECHINOPHORA. Prickly-samphire, Sea-parsnep.

Species.

TORDYLIUM. Hart-wort.

Species.

CAUCALIS. Hensfoot.

Species.

DAUCUS. Carrot.

Species.

BUNIUM. Pig-nut, Earth Chesnut.

Species.

CONIUM. Hemlock.

Species.

SELINUM. Milk-parsley.

Species.

ATHAMANTA. Spignel, Stone-parsley.

Species.

PEUCEDANUM. Sulphur-wort, Hogs-fennel.

Species.

CRITHMUM. Rock Samphire.

Species.

HERACLEUM. Cow-parsnep, Madnep.

Species.

LIGUSTICUM. Lovage.

Species.

ANGELICA. English name the same.

SIUM. Skerret, Water parsnep.

Species.

SISON. Stonewort, Base Stone-parley.

Species.

OENANTHE. Dropwort.

Species.

PHELLANDRIUM. Horsebane.

Species.

CICUTA. Water-hemlock.

Species.

ÆTHUSA. Fools-parsley.

Species.

CORIANDRIUM. Coriander.

Species.

SCANDIX. Chervil, Shepherd's-needle.

Species.

CHÆROPHYLLUM. Wild Chervil.

Species.

IMPERATORIA. Masterwort.

Species.

PASTINACA. Parsnep.

Species.

SMYRNIUM. Alexanders.

Species.

ANETHUM. Fennel.

Species.

CARUM. Caraway.

Species.

PIMPINELLA. Burnet-Saxifrage, Anise.

Species.

APIUM. Smallage, Parsley.

Species.

ÆGOPODIUM. Herb Gerard, Goutweed.

Species.

ORDER III.

TRIGYNIA. THREE PISTILS.

GENERA.

VIBURNUM. Pliant Mealy tree, Guelderose.

Species.

SAMBUCUS. Elder-tree.

Species.

STAPHYLEA. Bladdernut.

Species.

TAMARIX. Tamarisk.

Species.

CORRIGIOLA. Strapwort.

Species.

ALSINE. Chickweed.

Species.

ORDER IV.

TETRAGYNIA. FOUR PISTILS.

GENERA.

PARNASSIA. Grass of Parnassus.

Species.

ORDER V.

PENTAGYNIA. FIVE PISTILS.

GENERA.

STATICE. Thrift.

Species.

LINUM. Flax.

Species.

DROSERA. Sundew.

Species.

SIBBALDIA. Silverweed.

Species.

ORDER VI.

POLYGYNIA. MANY PISTILS.

GENERA.

MYOSURUS. Mousetail.

Species.

REMARKS.

CLASS VI.

HEXANDRIA. SIX STAMENS.

THE delicate Snow-drop, with “ice still lingering in its veins;” the gaudy Tulip, the queen of the garden; the Hyacinth, the Narcissus, the Lily of the Valley, and several other flowers of eminent beauty, are ranged under the Sixth Class. But it is not confined to the beautiful alone; we find in it that delicate esculent Asparagus, and several plants of medical virtue, while others are used as condiments in the culinary art. Of British Hexandrious vegetables there are four Orders and twenty-five Genera.

ORDER I.

MONOGYNIA. ONE PISTIL.

GENERA.

GALANTHUS. Snowdrop.

Species.

LEUCOJUM. Greater Snowdrop.

Species.

NARCISSUS. Daffodil.

Species.

ALLIUM. Garlic.

Species.

FRITILLARIA. Fritillary, Snakeshead.

Species.

TULIPA. Tulip.

Species.

ORNITHOGALUM. Star of Bethlehem.

Species.

SCILLA. Squill.

Species.

ANTHERICUM. Spider-wort.

Species.

NARTHECIUM. Bastard Asphodel.

Species.

ASPARAGUS. English name the same.

Species.

CONVALLARIA. Lily of the Valley.

Species.

HYACINTHUS. Hyacinth.

Species.

ACORUS. Myrtle flag, Sweet-smelling flag.

Species.

TAMUS. Black Briony.

Species.

JUNCUS. Rush.

Species.

BERBERIS. Barberry.

Species.

FRANKENIA, Frankwort, Sea-heath.

Species.

PEPLIS. Water Purslane.

Species.

ORDER II.

TRIGYNIA. THREE FISTILS.

GENERA.

RUMEX. Dock.

Species.

TOLFIELDIA. Scotch Asphodel.

Species.

TRIGLOCHIN. Arrowheaded Grass.

Species.

COLCHICUM. Meadow Saffron.

Species.

ORDER III.

HEXAGYNIA. Six Pistils.

GENERA.

ASTROLOCHIA. Birthwort.

Species.

ORDER IV.

POLYGYNIA. MANY PISTILS.

GENERA.

ALISMA. Water-plantain.

Species.

REMARKS.

CLASS VII.

HEPTANDRIA.—SEVEN STAMENS.

VEGETABLE nature seems to disdain this Class; for the whole number of plants that range under it are few, and none of them are very remarkable in the scale of beauty or utility. In some Classes she acts with a dignified oeconomy, and compensates for the paucity by the value; but it is far otherwise with regard to the Class Heptandria, at least as far as indigenous plants are concerned.

There is only one Order, consisting of a single Genus.

ORDER I.

MONOGYNIA. ONE PISTIL.

GENERA.

TRIENTALIS. Chickweed, Wintergreen.

Species.

REMARKS.

CLASS VIII.

OCTANDRIA. EIGHT STAMENS.

Though far from being very extensive, the Class Octandria is extremely interesting. It includes the majestic Oak, the graceful Poplar, and the thick spreading Hazel. That it is prolific in beauties will not be denied, when we mention that it contains the elegant family of Heaths, the Willow-herb, Mezereon, and Spurge Laurel.

There are four Orders and fifteen Genera.

ORDER I.

MONOGYNIA. ONE PISTIL.

GENERA.

EPILOBIUM, Willow-herb.

Species.

ACER. Maple.

Species.

CHLORA. Yellow-wort, Yellow Centaury.

Species.

VACCINIUM. Bilberry, Whortle-berry.

Species.

ERICA. Heath, hather, ling.

Species.

POPULUS. Poplar, Abele-tree.

Species.

DAPHNE. Mezereon, Spurge laurel.

Species.

ORDER II.

DIGYNIA. Two PISTILS.

GENERA.

CORYLUS. Hazel.

Species.

ORDER III.

TRIGYNIA. THREE PISTILS.

GENERA.

POLYGONUM. Knotgrafs, Arfsmart, Snakeweed.

Species.

ORDER IV.

TETRAGYNIA. FOUR PISTILS.

GENERA.

PARIS. Herb Paris, True-love.

Species.

ADOXA. MoschateL.

Species.

ELATINE. Water-wort.

Species.

QUERCUS. Oak.

Species.

RHODIOLA. Rose-wort, Rose-root.

Species.

MYRIOPHYLLUM. Water-milfoil.

Species.

REMARKS.

CLASS IX.

ENNEANDRIA. NINE STAMENS.

THE Class Enneandria is extremely limited, and presents no British plants of any particular use to man; yet the elegance of the Flowering-rush, one of the most beautiful of aquatics, would serve to redeem it from neglect, did it not contain exotics of singular beauty and value. It is enough to name the Laurel family, and the Rhubarbs, to confirm the justice of our observation.

There are two Orders and three Genera.

ORDER I.

DIGYNIA. Two PISTILS.

GENERA.

MERCURIALIS. Mercury.

Species.

ORDER II.

HEXAGYNIA. SIX PISTILS.

GENERA.

BUTOMUS. Flowering-rush, Water-Gladie.

Species.

HYDROCHARIS. Frog-bit.

Species.

REMARKS.

CLASS X.

DECANDRIA. TEN STAMENS.

THE florist, the œconomist, and the physician, will all be partially gratified by the Class Decandria. It contains some vegetables of no small beauty, as the Sweet-william, the Arbutus, the Wintergreen, and the Saxifrage. In times of scarcity the Spatling Poppy has been used as an aliment; and Soapwort and some others have been found efficacious in medicine.

The indigenous plants are of four Orders, containing twenty-one Genera.

ORDER I.

MONOGYNIA. ONE PISTIL.

GENERA.

MONOTROPA. Bird's-nest.

Species.

ANDROMEDA. Base heath, Marsh Cistus.

Species

ARBUTUS. Strawberry-tree.

Species.

PYROLA. Wintergreen.

Species.

ORDER II.

DIGYNIA. Two Pistils.

GENERA.

CHRYSOPLIUM. Golden Saxifrage.

Species.

SAXIFRAGA. Säxifrage.

Species.

SCLERANTHUS. Knawel, German Knotgrafs.

Species.

SAPONARIA. Soapwort.

Species.

DIANTHUS. Pink, Carnation, Sweet-william.

Species.

ORDER III.

TRIGYNIA. THREE PISTILS.

GENERA.

CUCUBALUS. Spatling-poppy, Berry-bearing Chick-weed.

Species.

SILENE. Viscous Campion, Campion.

Species.

STELLARIA. Sitchwort.

Species.

ARENARIA. Sandwort.

Species.

CHERLERIA. Cyphel.

Species.

ORDER IV.

PENTAGYNIA. FIVE PISTILS.

GENERA.

COTYLEDON. Navelwort, Kidneywort.*Species.***SEDUM.** Stonecrop.*Species.*

OXALIS. Wood-sorrel, Cuckow-bread.

Species.

AGROSTEMMA. Cockle, Rose Campion.

Species.

LYCHNIS. Campion, Cuckow-flower.

Species.

CERASTIUM. Mouse-ear Chickweed.

Species.

SPERGULA. Spurrey.

Species.

REMARKS.

CLASS XI.

DODECANDRIA. TWELVE STAMENS.

THOUGH the name would import that plants in this Class have only twelve Stamens, it may not be improper to apprise the young botanist, that it collectively includes all vegetables whose parts of fructification contain from eleven to nineteen Stamens.

In our slight review of dodecandrious plants we can only particularize their general characters. The Beech and the Hornbeam are the most valuable productions of this Class, and next to them we may safely rank Woad and Agrimony. The former furnishes a well known dye, and the latter, when gathered in flower and dried, exclusive of other medical properties, form the basis of the common British Teas. Indeed the infusion of Agrimony in point of flavour is not inferior to that of any plant, foreign or domestic, and there is reason to suppose it is as salubrious as it is agreeable. The Spurges are extremely acrid and vesicatory, and the Asarabacca is a principal ingredient in Cephalic snuffs.

There are four Orders and nine species.

ORDER I.

MONOGYNIA. ONE PISTIL.

GENERA.

ASARUM. Asarabacca.

Species.

CERATOPHYLLUM. Hornweed.

Species.

LYTHRUM. Willow-herb, Loosestrife, Grasspoly.

Species.

ORDER II.

DIGYNIA. Two PISTILS.

GENERA.

CARPINUS. Hornbeam-tree.**AGRIMONIA.** Agrimony.*Species.*

ORDER III.

TRIGYNIA. THREE PISTILS.

GENERA.

FAGUS. Beech.*Species.*

RESEDA. Woad, Dyers-weed.

Species.

EUPHORBIA. Spurge.

Species.

ORDER IV.

DODECAGYNIA. TWELVE PISTILS.

GENERA.

SEMPERVIVUM. Houseleek.

Species.

REMARKS.

CLASS XII.

ICOSANDRIA. TWENTY STAMENS.

TO this valuable Class belong the parent Stocks of most of our indigenous fruits, which, though varied by culture, still preserve the general characteristicks of their origin. Indeed it seems one of the most innoxious of all the Classes; scarcely containing any thing of a poisonous nature. But it not only deserves to be held in estimation for its utility, but also for the superlative beauty of one genus at least,—*Rosa*, of which human industry has produced so many lovely varieties.

It should be remarked, that though the Stamens in icosandrious plants are always more than nineteen, they are not restricted to the precise number of twenty, and that they always stand on the petals or upon the calix.

There are five Orders and fourteen Genera.

ORDER I.

MONOGYNIA. ONE PISTIL.

GENERA.

PRUNUS. Cherry.

Species.

ORDER II.

DIGYNIA. Two Pistils.

GENERA.

CRATÆGUS. Wild Service-tree, Hawthorn.

Species.

ORDER III.

TRIGYNIA. THREE PISTILS.

GENERA.

SORBUS. Service-tree, Mountain-ash.

Species.

ORDER IV.

PENTAGYNIA. FIVE PISTILS.

GENERA.

MESPILUS. Medlar-tree.

Species.

PYRUS. Pear-tree, Apple-tree.

Species.

SPIRÆA. Dropwort, Meadow-sweet.

Species.

ORDER V.

POLYGYNIA. MANY PISTILS.

GENERA.

Rosa. Rose.

Species.

RUBUS. Raspberry, Bramble.

Species.

FRAGARIA, Strawberry.

Species.

116 ICOSANDRIA—POLYGYNIA.

POTENTILLA. Cinquefoil

Species.

TORMENTILLA. Tormentil.

Species.

GEUM. Avens, Herb Bennet.

Species.

DRYAS. Mountain Avens.

Species.

COMARUM. Marsh Cinquefoil.

Species.

REMARKS.

CLASS XIII.**POLYANDRIA. MANY STAMENS.**

IN the Class Polyandria, the Stamens, which amount to twenty at least, always stand on the receptacle, which is sufficient to distinguish them from icofandrious plants.

Vegetables belonging to this Class are generally deleterious, though some of them are of the most essential service in medicine, particularly the Poppy, which furnishes one of the most valuable drugs in the Pharmacopœia. The Anemone, the Larkspur, and the Ranunculus, when reclaimed, are the ornaments of our gardens; the Nymphæa or Water Lily is the most splendid of all aquatics. The Lime-tree is valuable in various respects, and its fragrant blossom is the delight of bees.

There are six Orders and twenty-one Genera.

ORDER I.**MONOGYNIA. ONE PISTIL.****GENERA.**

ACTÆA. *Herb Christopher, Bane-berry.*

Species.

120 POLYANDRIA—MONOGYNIA.

CHELIDONIUM. Celandine.

Species.

PAPAVER. Poppy.

Species.

NYMPHÆA. Water-lily.

Species.

TILIA. Lime or Linden tree.

Species.

CISTUS. English name the same.

Species.

ORDER II.

DIGYNIA. Two PISTILS.

GENERA.

POTERIUM. Burnet.

Species.

ORDER III.

TRIGYNIA. THREE PISTILS.

GENERA.

DELPHINIUM. Larkspur.

Species.

ORDER IV.

PENTAGYNIA. FIVE PISTILS.

GENERA.

AQUILEGIA. Columbine.

Species.

ORDER V.

HEXAGYNIA. SIX PISTILS.

GENERA.

STRATIOTES. Water Soldier.

Species.

ORDER VI.

POLYGYNIA. MANY PISTILS.

GENERA.

ZOSTERA. Grafts-wrack.

Species.

ARUM. Cuckowpint, Wake Robin.

Species.

ANEMONE. Wind flower, Anemone.

Species.

CLEMATIS. Traveller's-joy, Honesty.

Species.

THALICTRUM. Rue-weed.

Species.

ADONIS. Adonis flower, Pheasant's-eye.

Species.

RANUNCULUS. Crowfoot.

Species.

TROLLIUS. *Globe Ranunculus,*
Species.

HELLEBORUS. Hellebore.

Species.

CALTHA. Marsh Marigold.

Species.

SAGITTARIA. Arrowhead.

Species.

REMARKS.

CLASS XIV.

DIDYNAMIA. Two STAMENS LONG,
AND TWO SHORT.

IN this Class there are four Stamens, divided into two pairs of unequal length, which are covered by an irregularly shaped blossom, either whirled, lipped, masked or ringent. There is only one pistil, consequently the Orders which in the preceding Classes have been taken from the number of the female parts of fructification, in this, must of necessity be determined by a different character. Accordingly, Linnæus distinguishes the Orders by the seeds being either naked or covered. Plants belonging to the first Order, or such as have naked seeds, are generally odoriferous, and resolvent, and some of them are deleterious. Among them we find Marum, Mint, Ground-ivy, Organum, Thyme, Horehound and Baum.

In the second Order, which is less extensive and valuable, stands the Digitalis, or Fox-glove, one of the most elegant of native plants, and the most powerfully poisonous though it has been successfully used in dropsy and consumption. Great caution, however, is necessary in its exhibition.

Of both Orders, there are thirty four Genera.

ORDER I.

GYMNOSPERMIA. SEEDS NAKED.

GENERA.

AJUGA. Bugle.

Species.

TEUCRIUM. Germander.

Species.

NEPETA. Cat-mint.

Species.

VERBENA. Vervain.

Species.

GLECOMA. Ground-ivy, Ale-hoof.

Species.

LAMIUM. Dead-nettle.

Species.

GALEOPSIS. Hedge-nettle.

GALEOBOLON. Archangel, Weasel-snout.

Species.

134 DIDYNAMIA—GYMNOSPERMIA.

BETONICA. Betony.

Species.

STACHYS. Woundwort.

Species.

BALLOTA. Black horehound, Henbit.

Species.

MARRUBIUM. Horehound.

Species.

LEONURUS. Motherwort.

Species.

CLINOPODIUM. Field Basil.

Species.

ORIGANUM. Marjoram.

Species.

136. DIDYNAMIA—GYMNOSPERMIA.

THYMUS. Thyme.

Species.

MELISSA. Baum:

Species.

MELITIS. Bafe baum:

Species.

SCUTELLARIA. Skullcap:

Species.

PRUNELLA. Self-heal.

Species.

ORDER II.

ANGIOSPERMIA. SEEDS COVERED.

GENERA.

BARTSIA. Painted Asp.

Species.

RHINANTHUS. Pennygras, Rattle.

Species.

EUPHRASIA. Eyebright.

Species.

MELAMPYRUM. Cow-wheat.

Species.

LATHRÆA. Toothwort.

Species.

PEDICULARIS. Loufewort.

Species.

ANTIRRHINUM. Snapdragon.

Species.

SCROPHULARIA. Figwort.
Species.

DIGITALIS. Fox-glove.
Species.

LINNÆA. No English name.

Species.

SIBTHORPIA. Base-money-wort.

Species.

LIMOSELLA. Bastard Plantain, Mudweed.

Species.

OROBANCHE. Broom-rape.

Species.

REMARKS.

CLASS XV.

TETRADYNAMIA. FOUR STAMENS LONG
AND TWO SHORT.

TETRADYNAMIOUS plants have six Stamens, of which two are shorter than the rest; but the most obvious distinction is, that the flowers are invariably composed of four petals.

In this Class, which is wholly innoxious, we find the beautiful Jilly flower and Candy-tuft; and several of our most valuable oleraceous plants, and roots.

The two Orders of which it consists is taken from the figure of the seed-vessel. In the first it is a short pouch, in the second a long pod.

There are twenty-three Genera.

ORDER I.

SILICULOSA. SEED VESSEL A POUCH.

GENERA.

MOENCHIA. Gold of pleasure.

Species.

144 TETRADYNAMIA—SILICULOSA.

BUNIAS. Sea-rocket.

Species.

CRAMBE. Sea Colewort.

Species.

ISATIS. Wild-woad.

Species.

VELLA. Spanish Cress, Cress Rocket.

Species.

SUBULARIA. Awlwort.

Species.

DRABA. Whitlow-grafts.

Species.

LEPIDIUM. Dittander.

Species.

146 TETRADYNAMIA—SILICULOSA.

THLAFSI. Treacle-mustard, Penny-crefs.

Species.

COCHLEARIA. Scurvy-graſs.

Species.

IBERIS. Candy-tuft.

Species.

ORDER II.

SILIQUOSA. SEED VESSEL A POD.

GENERA.

DENTARIA. Coralwort, Toothwort.

Species.

CARDAMINE. Lady-smock.

Species.

SISYMBRIUM. Water-cress.

Species.

ERYSIMUM. Hedge-mustard.

Species.

CHEIRANTHUS. Gillyflower.
Species.

HESPERIS. Damewort, Rocket.
Species.

ARABIS. Turkeypod.
Species.

150 TETRADYNAMIA—SILIQUOSA.

TURRITIS. Tower-mustard.

Species.

BRASSICA. Cabbage.

Species.

SINAPIS. Mustard.

Species.

RAPHANUS. Radish.

Species.

REMARKS.

CLASS XVI.

MONODELPHIA. ONE BROTHERHOOD.

MONODELPHIOUS plants have all the filaments united together at the base, but separate at the top. The petals on the other hand, which are only a prolongation of the cylindrical sheath, formed by the united filaments, are distinct at the bottom, though they cohere, and as they ascend, expand themselves.

The Orders in this Class, which are three in number, are taken from the number of Stamens, which we have seen generally constitute the character of the Class itself.

The Genera amount only to seven, but almost all of them are distinguished for some estimable quality. The beauty and variety of the Geraniums entitle them to rank high in the esteem of florists; the Mallow is not unknown as an useful emollient; and the Yew, and the Fir, independent of the value of the latter, relieve the brumal landscape by their perennial green.

ORDER I.

TRIANDRIA. THREE STAMENS.

GENERA.

JUNIPERUS. Juniper.

Species.

ORDER II.

DECANDRIA. TEN STAMENS.

GENERA.

GERANIUM. Cranesbill, Geranium.

Species.

ORDER III.

POLYANDRIA. MANY STAMENS.

GENERA.

ALTHÆA. Marsh-mallow.

Species.

MALVA. Mallow.

Species.

LAVATERA. Mallow-tree.

Species.

TAXUS. Yew-tree.

Species.

PINUS. Fir-tree?

Species.

REMARKS.

CLASS XVII.

DIADEPHIA. TWO BROTHERHOODS.

EXCEPT the Class Triandria, none is of such importance, as furnishing food to men and animals as this. It includes the leguminous plants, and is distinguished at first sight by its papillionaceous flowers. The Pea, the Vetch, the Trefoil, the wild Liquorice, the Broom, and the Furze are among its varied productions. Not one of them is noxious, and most of them are esculent by the different tribes of animated nature. The character of the Orders is derived from the number of Stamens, which are generally divided into two sets.

There are three Orders and nineteen Genera.

ORDER I.

HEXANDRIA. SIX STAMENS.

GENERA.

FUMARIA. Fumitory.

Species.

ORDER II.

OCTANDRIA. EIGHT STAMENS.

GENERA.

POLYGALA. Milkwort.

Species.

ORDER III.

DECANDRIA. TEN STAMENS.

GENERA.

SPARTIUM. Broom.

Species.

GENISTA. Dyers Broom.

Species.

ULEX. Furze, Gorse.

Species.

ONONIS. Rest-harrow.

Species.

ORDER II.

OCTANDRIA. EIGHT STAMENS.

GENERA.

POLYGALA. Milkwort.

Species.

ORDER III.

DECANDRIA. TEN STAMENS.

GENERA.

SPARTIUM. Broom.

Species.

GENISTA. Dyers Broom.

Species.

ULEX. Furze, Gorse.

Species.

ONONIS. Rest-harrow.

Species.

ANTHYLLIS. Ladies-finger, Kidney-vetch.

Species.

PISUM. Pea.

Species.

OROBUS. Bitter-vetch, Peafeling.

Species.

LATHYRUS. Vetchling.

Species.

VICIA. Vetch.

Species.

ERVUM. Tare.

Species.

ORNITHOPUS. Birds-foot.

Species.

HIPPOCREPIS. Horseshoe vetch.

Species.

LEGYARUM. Saintfoin.

Species.

ASTRAGALUS. Liquorice, Milk-vetch.

Species.

TRIFOLIUM. Trefoil, Clover.

Species.

LOTUS, Birds-foot Clover.

Species.

MEDICAGO. Medick, Melilot.

Species.

REMARKS.

CLASS XVIII.

POLYADELPHIA. MANY BROTHERHOODS.

OF indigenous plants we have only a single genus belonging to this Clas. It comprehends such vegetables as have their Stamens united by means of the filaments into three or more sets, or brotherhoods, among which are Oranges and other valuable exotics. The Orders are taken from the number of Stamens.

ORDER I.

POLYANDRIA. MANY STAMENS.

GENERA.

HYPERICUM. St. John's wort.

Species.

168 **POLYADELPHIA—POLYANDRIA.**

REMARKS.

CLASS XIX.

SYNGENESIA. CONGENERATION.

THIS extensive Class comprehends all the compound flowers, or such as have their anthers united, so as to form a cylinder, with a single seed placed on the receptacle under each floret.

Syngenesious plants are generally bitter, and possessed of various specific virtues. Scarcely any of them are reputed deleterious.

Dandelion, Thistles, Coltsfoot, Lettuce, Endive, and a great variety of other common vegetables belong to this Class. From the structure of the pappus or down appended to their seeds, they are disseminated by the wind to considerable distances.

The Orders are taken from the formation of the florets. Of British plants there are four Orders and forty Genera.

ORDER I.

POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS. FLORETS ALL
HERMAPHRODITE.

GENERA.

TRAGOPOGON. Goat's beard.

Species.

168 **POLYADELPHIA—POLYANDRIA.**

REMARKS.

CLASS XIX.

SYNGENESIA. CONGENERATION.

THIS extensive Class comprehends all the compound flowers, or such as have their anthers united, so as to form a cylinder, with a single seed placed on the receptacle under each floret.

Syngenesious plants are generally bitter, and possessed of various specific virtues. Scarcely any of them are reputed deleterious.

Dandelion, Thistles, Coltsfoot, Lettuce, Endive, and a great variety of other common vegetables belong to this Class. From the structure of the pappus or down appended to their seeds, they are disseminated by the wind to considerable distances.

The Orders are taken from the formation of the florets. Of British plants there are four Orders and forty Genera.

ORDER I.

POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS. FLORETS ALL
HERMAPHRODITE.

GENERALA.

TRAGOPOGON. Goat's beard.

Species.

170 SYNGENESIA—POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

PICRIS. Oxtongue.

Species.

SONCHUS. Sow-thistle.

Species.

SYNGENESIA—POLYGAMIA ~~Æ~~QUALIS. 171

LACTUCA. Lettuce.

Species.

PRENANTHES. Wall Ivyleaf, Wild lettuce.

Species.

LEONTODON. Dandelion.

Species.

HIERACIUM. Hawkweed.

Species.

SYNGENESIA—POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS. 173.

CREPIS. Base Hawkweed.

Species.

HYOSERIS. Yellow eye, Swine's eye.

Species.

HYPOCHÆRIS. Gofmore, Catsear.

Species.

174 SYNGENESIA—POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

LAPSANA. Nipplewort.

Species.

CICHORIUM. Cichory, Endive.

Species.

ARCTIUM. Burdock.

Species.

SERRATULA. Saw wort, Waythistle.

Species.

CARDUUS. Thistle.

Species.

ONOPORDON. Cotton Thistle, Argentine.

Species.

176 SYNGENESIA—POLYGAMIA AEQUALIS.

CARLINA. Carline thistle.

Species.

BIDENS. Double-tooth, Water hemp, Agimony.

Species.

EUPATORIUM. Hemp Agrimony.

Species.

SANTOLINA. Lavender Cotton.

Species.

SYNGENESIA—POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA. 177.

ORDER II.

POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA. FLORETS OF
THE CIRCUMFERENCE FEMALE.

GENERA.

TANACETUM. Tansey.

Species.

ARTEMISIA. Wormweed.

Species.

178 SYNGENESIA—POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

GNAPHALIUM. Cudweed, Everlasting.

Species.

CONYZA. Great Flea-bane.

Species.

SYNGENESIA—POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA. 179

ERIGERON. Lesser Flea-bane.

Species.

TUSSILAGO. Coltsfoot.

Species.

180 SYNGENESIA—POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

SENESIO. Groundsell.

Species.

ASTER. Starwort.

Species.

SYNGENESIA—POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA. 181

SOLIDAGO. Golden-rod.

Species.

CINERARIA. Sky-flower.

Species.

INULA. Elecampane.

Species.

182 SYNGENESIA—POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

DORONICUM. Leopard's-bane.

Species.

BELLIS. Daisy.

Species.

CHrysanthemum. Corn Marigold.

Species.

MATRICARIA. Feverfew.

Species.

ANTHEMIS. Camomile.

Species.

184 SYNGENESIA—POLYGAMIA FRUSTRANEA.

ACHILLEA. Yarrow, Milfoil.

Species.

ORDER III.

POLYGAMIA FRUSTRANEA. FLORETS OF
THE CIRCUMFERENCE NEUTRAL
GENERA.

CEANTAREA. Bluebottle, Knapweed.

Species.

ORDER IV.

POLYGAMIA NECESSARIA. NECESSARY
FEMALE FLORETS.

GENERA.

CALENDULA. Marigold.

Species.

FILAGO. Cotton, Cudweed.

Species.

186 SYNGENESIA—POLYGAMIA NECESSARIA.

REMARKS.

I N D E X

TO THE

LINNÆAN NAMES OF THE GENERA.

	Page		Page
<i>Acer</i>	84	<i>Aphanes</i>	2
<i>Achillea</i>	184	<i>Apium</i>	65
<i>Acorus</i>	75	<i>Aquilegia</i>	123
<i>Actaea</i>	119	<i>Arabis</i>	149
<i>Adonis</i>	126	<i>Arbutus</i>	94
<i>Adoxa</i>	88	<i>Arenaria</i>	99
<i>Ægopodium</i>	65	<i>Arctium</i>	174
<i>Æthusa</i>	63	<i>Artemisia</i>	177
<i>Agrimonia</i>	106	<i>Arum</i>	125
<i>Agrostemma</i>	102	<i>Arundo</i>	26
<i>Agrostis</i>	20	<i>Asarum</i>	104
<i>Aira</i>	21	<i>Asparagus</i>	74
<i>Ajuga</i>	131	<i>Asperugo</i>	43
<i>Alchemilla</i>	33	<i>Asperula</i>	31
<i>Alisma</i>	80	<i>Astrolochia</i>	79
<i>Allium</i>	72	<i>Aster</i>	180
<i>Alopecurus</i>	19	<i>Astragalus</i>	163
<i>Alsine</i>	67	<i>Athamanta</i>	60
<i>Althea</i>	154	<i>Atriplex</i>	54
<i>Amaranthus</i>	28	<i>Atropa</i>	49
<i>Anagallis</i>	45	<i>Avena</i>	25
<i>Anchusa</i>	42	<i>Azalea</i>	46
<i>Andromeda</i>	93	 	
<i>Angelica</i>	61	<i>Ballota</i>	134
<i>Anemone</i>	125	<i>Bartsia</i>	137
<i>Anethum</i>	64	<i>Bellis</i>	182
<i>Anthemis</i>	183	<i>Berberis</i>	77
<i>Anthericum</i>	74	<i>Beta</i>	55
<i>Anthoxanthum</i>	11	<i>Betonica</i>	134
<i>Anthyllis</i>	160	<i>Betula</i>	36
<i>Antirrhinum</i>	139	<i>Bidens</i>	176

I N D E X.

	Page		Page
<i>Borago</i>	- 43	<i>Conium</i>	- 59
<i>Brassica</i>	- 150	<i>Couvallaria</i>	- 75
<i>Briza</i>	- 23	<i>Convolvulus</i>	- 46
<i>Bromus</i>	- 24	<i>Conyzza</i>	- 178
<i>Bryonia</i>	- 13	<i>Coriandrum</i>	- 63
<i>Buffonia</i>	- 36	<i>Cornus</i>	- 34
<i>Bunias</i>	- 144	<i>Corrigiola</i>	- 67
<i>Bunium</i>	- 59	<i>Corylus</i>	- 86
<i>Eupleurum</i>	- 58	<i>Cotyledon</i>	- 100
<i>Butomus</i>	- 91	<i>Crambe</i>	- 144
<i>Euxus</i>	- 38	<i>Crataegus</i>	- 111
 		<i>Crepis</i>	- 173
<i>Calamagrostis</i>	- 20	<i>Crithmum</i>	- 60
<i>Calendula</i>	- 184	<i>Crocus</i>	- 13
<i>Callitricha</i>	- 2	<i>Cucubalus</i>	- 97
<i>Caltha</i>	- 128	<i>Cuseuta</i>	- 37
<i>Campanula</i>	- 47	<i>Cyclamen</i>	- 44
<i>Cardamine</i>	- 147	<i>Cynoglossum</i>	- 42
<i>Carduus</i>	- 175	<i>Cynosurus</i>	- 23
<i>Carex</i>	- 16	<i>Cyperus</i>	- 15
<i>Carlina</i>	- 176	<i>Cypripedium</i>	- 8
<i>Carpinus</i>	- 106	 	
<i>Carum</i>	- 65	<i>Dactylis</i>	- 23
<i>Caucalis</i>	- 58	<i>Daphne</i>	- 85
<i>Centaurea</i>	- 184	<i>Datura</i>	- 49
<i>Centunculus</i>	- 33	<i>Daucus</i>	- 59
<i>Cerastium</i>	- 102	<i>Delphinium</i>	- 123
<i>Ceratophyllum</i>	- 105	<i>Dentaria</i>	- 147
<i>Charophyllum</i>	- 63	<i>Dianthus</i>	- 97
<i>Chara</i>	- 1	<i>Digitalis</i>	- 140
<i>Cheiranthus</i>	- 149	<i>Dipsacus</i>	- 30
<i>Chelidonium</i>	- 120	<i>Doronicum</i>	- 182
<i>Chenopodium</i>	- 54	<i>Draba</i>	- 145
<i>Cherleria</i>	- 99	<i>Drosera</i>	- 68
<i>Chironia</i>	- 50	<i>Dryas</i>	- 117
<i>Chlora</i>	- 84	 	
<i>Chrysanthemum</i>	- 182	<i>Echinophora</i>	- 58
<i>Chrysosplenium</i>	- 95	<i>Echium</i>	- 43
<i>Cichorium</i>	- 174	<i>Elatine</i>	- 88
<i>C. cuta</i>	- 62	<i>Elymus</i>	- 27
<i>Cineraria</i>	- 181	<i>Empetrum</i>	- 29
<i>Circæa</i>	- 4	<i>Epilodium</i>	- 83
<i>Cistus</i>	- 121	<i>Epimedium</i>	- 34
<i>Clematis</i>	- 125	<i>Erica</i>	- 85
<i>Clinopodium</i>	- 135	<i>Erigeron</i>	- 179
<i>Cochlearia</i>	- 146	<i>Eriocaulon</i>	- 31
<i>Colchicum</i>	- 79	<i>Eriophorum</i>	- 14
<i>Comaraan</i>	- 117	<i>Ervum</i>	- 169

I N D E X.

	Page		Page
<i>Eryngium</i>	- 57	<i>Hyoseris</i>	- 173
<i>Erysimum</i>	- 148	<i>Hypericum</i>	- 167
<i>Eupatorium</i>	- 176	<i>Hypochæris</i>	- 173
<i>Euphorbia</i>	- 107		
<i>Euphrasia</i>	- 138	<i>Jasione</i>	- 48
<i>Evonymus</i>	- 51	<i>Iberis</i>	- 147
<i>Exacum</i>	- 32	<i>Hex</i>	- 38
		<i>Illecebrum</i>	- 52
<i>Fagus</i>	- 106	<i>Impatiens</i>	- 51
<i>Festuca</i>	- 24	<i>Imperatoria</i>	- 64
<i>Filago</i>	- 185	<i>Inula</i>	- 181
<i>Fragaria</i>	- 115	<i>Iris</i>	- 14
<i>Frankenia</i>	- 77	<i>Isatis</i>	- 144
<i>Fraxinus</i>	- 10	<i>Juncus</i>	- 76
<i>Fritillaria</i>	- 73	<i>Juniperus</i>	- 152
<i>Fumaria</i>	- 157		
		<i>Lactuca</i>	- 171
<i>Galanthus</i>	- 71	<i>Lagurus</i>	- 25
<i>Galeobdolon</i>	- 133	<i>Lamium</i>	- 133
<i>Galeopsis</i>	- 1bid	<i>Lapsana</i>	- 174
<i>Galium</i>	- 31	<i>Lathraea</i>	- 139
<i>Genista</i>	- 159	<i>Lathyrus</i>	- 161
<i>Gentiana</i>	- 56	<i>Lavatera</i>	- 155
<i>Geranium</i>	- 153	<i>Lemna</i>	- 9
<i>Geum</i>	- 117	<i>Leontodon</i>	- 171
<i>Glaux</i>	- 53	<i>Leonurus</i>	- 135
<i>Glecoma</i>	- 132	<i>Lepidium</i>	- 145
<i>Gnaphalium</i>	- 178	<i>Leuccium</i>	- 74
		<i>Ligusticum</i>	- 61
<i>Hedera</i>	- 52	<i>Ligustrum</i>	- 4
<i>Hedysarum</i>	- 163	<i>Limosella</i>	- 141
<i>Helleborus</i>	- 128	<i>Linnæa</i>	- 141
<i>Heracleum</i>	- 60	<i>Linum</i>	- 68
<i>Herniaria</i>	- 53	<i>Lithospermum</i>	- 42
<i>Hesperis</i>	- 149	<i>Littorella</i>	- 32
<i>Hieracium</i>	- 172	<i>Lobelia</i>	- 47
<i>Hippocrepis</i>	- 163	<i>Lolium</i>	- 26
<i>Hippophae</i>	- 35	<i>Lonicera</i>	- 48
<i>Hippuris</i>	- 2	<i>Lotus</i>	- 165
<i>Holcus</i>	- 21	<i>Lychnis</i>	- 101
<i>Holosteum</i>	- 28	<i>Lycopsis</i>	- 43
<i>Hordeum</i>	- 27	<i>Lycopus</i>	- 6
<i>Hottonia</i>	- 45	<i>Lysimachia</i>	- 45
<i>Humulus</i>	- 55	<i>Lythrum</i>	- 105
<i>Hyacinthus</i>	- 75		
<i>Hydrocharis</i>	- 91	<i>Malaxis</i>	- 8
<i>Hydrocotyle</i>	- 57	<i>Malva</i>	- 154
<i>Hyoscyamus</i>	- 49		

I N D E X.

	Page		Page
Marrubium	135	Phleum	19
Matricaria	183	Phyteuma	47
Medicago	165	Pieris	170
Melampyrum	138	Pimpinella	65
Melica	21	Pinguicula	5
Melissa	136	Pinus	155
Melitis	ibid	Pisum	160
Menyanthes	44	Plantago	33
Mercurialis	90	Poa	22
Mespilus	112	Polemonium	46
Milium	19	Polycarpon	28
Mænchia	143	Polygala	158
Monotropa	93	Polygonum	86
Montia	28	Populus	85
Myostis	41	Potamogeton	39
Myosurus	69	Potentilla	116
Myrica	37	Poterium	122
Myriophyllum	89	Prenanthes	171
Narcissus	72	Primula	44
Nardus	14	Prunella	137
Narthecium	74	Prunus	110
Nepeta	131	Pulmonaria	42
Nymphæa	121	Pyrola	94
		Pyrus	113
Oenanthe	62	Quercus	88
Ononis	159	Ranunculus	126
Onopordon	175	Raphanus	151
Ophrys	7	Reseda	107
Orchis	6	Rhamnus	50
Origanum	135	Rhinanthus	138
Ornithogalum	73	Rhodiola	88
Ornithopus	162	Ribes	52
Orobanche	141	Rosa	114
Orobus	160	Rottbollia	26
Oxalis	101	Rubia	32
Panicum	18	Rubus	115
Papaver	120	Rumex	78
Parietaria	34	Ruppia	39
Paris	87	Ruscus	13
Parnassia	67	Sagina	39
Pastinaca	64	Sagittaria	123
Pedicularis	139	Salicornia	2
Peplis	77	Salix	9
Peucedanum	60	Salsola	55
Phalaris	18	Salvia	-
Phellandrium	62		

I N D E X.

	Page		Page
<i>Sambucus</i>	-	<i>Symphitum</i>	-
<i>Samiolus</i>	-	<i>Tamarix</i>	-
<i>Sanguisorba</i>	-	<i>Tamus</i>	-
<i>Sanicula</i>	-	<i>Tanacetum</i>	-
<i>Santolina</i>	-	<i>Taxus</i>	-
<i>Saponaria</i>	-	<i>Teucrium</i>	-
<i>Satyrium</i>	-	<i>Thalictrum</i>	-
<i>Saxifraga</i>	-	<i>Thesium</i>	-
<i>Scabiosa</i>	-	<i>Thlapsi</i>	-
<i>Scandix</i>	-	<i>Thymus</i>	-
<i>Schœnus</i>	-	<i>Tilia</i>	-
<i>Scilla</i>	-	<i>Tillæa</i>	-
<i>Scirpus</i>	-	<i>Tolfieldia</i>	-
<i>Scleranthus</i>	-	<i>Tordylium</i>	-
<i>Scrophularia</i>	-	<i>Tomentilla</i>	-
<i>Scutellaria</i>	-	<i>Tragopogon</i>	-
<i>Sedum</i>	-	<i>Trentalis</i>	-
<i>Selinum</i>	-	<i>Trifolium</i>	-
<i>Sempervivum</i>	-	<i>Triglochin</i>	-
<i>Senecio</i>	-	<i>Triticum</i>	-
<i>Serapias</i>	-	<i>Trollius</i>	-
<i>Sesleria</i>	-	<i>Tulipa</i>	-
<i>Serratula</i>	-	<i>Turritis</i>	-
<i>Sherardia</i>	-	<i>Tussilago</i>	-
<i>Sibbaldia</i>	-	<i>Typha</i>	-
<i>Sibthorpia</i>	-	<i>Ulex</i>	-
<i>Silene</i>	-	<i>Ulmus</i>	-
<i>Sinapis</i>	-	<i>Urtica</i>	-
<i>Sison</i>	-	<i>Utricularia</i>	-
<i>Sisymbrium</i>	-	<i>Vaccinium</i>	-
<i>Sium</i>	-	<i>Valeriana</i>	-
<i>Smyrnium</i>	-	<i>Vella</i>	-
<i>Solanum</i>	-	<i>Verbascum</i>	-
<i>Solidago</i>	-	<i>Verbena</i>	-
<i>Sonchus</i>	-	<i>Veronica</i>	-
<i>Sorbus</i>	-	<i>Viburnum</i>	-
<i>Sparganium</i>	-	<i>Vicia</i>	-
<i>Spartium</i>	-	<i>Vinca</i>	-
<i>Spergula</i>	-	<i>Viola</i>	-
<i>Spiræa</i>	-	<i>Viscum</i>	-
<i>Stachys</i>	-	<i>Xanthium</i>	-
<i>Staphylæa</i>	-	<i>Zannichellia</i>	-
<i>Statice</i>	-	<i>Zostera</i>	-
<i>Stellaria</i>	-		
<i>Stipa</i>	-		
<i>Stratiotes</i>	-		
<i>Subularia</i>	-		
<i>Swertia</i>	-		
	56		

I N D E X

TO THE

ENGLISH NAMES OF THE GENERA.

	Page		Page
Adonis flower, or Phen-		Baum	136
sants eye	126	Bears foot, or Lady's-mantle	35
Agrimony	106	Beech	106
Alexanders	64	Beet	55
Alkanet, Evergreen	42	Bell-flower	47
Allseed	28	Bent	20
Amaranth	28	Betony	134
Angelica	61	Bilberry, or Whortle-berry	84
Apple-tree	113	Bindweed	46
Archangel, or Weasel-		Birch, or Alder	36
snout	133	Birds-foot Clover	165
Arrowhead	128	Bird's-nest	93
Arrowheaded-grass	79	Birthwort	79
Arsmart	86	Bitter-vetch, or Peasllng	160
Asarabacca	104	Black Briony	76
Ash-tree	10	Black Horehound, or Hen-	
Asparagus	74	bit	134
Avens, or Herb Bennet	117	Bladdernut	66
Awlwort	145	Bladdersnout, or Water-	
		Milfoile	5
Barberry	77	Bluebottle, or Knapweed	184
Barley	27	Borage	43
Barren-wort	34	Box-weed	38
Base-baum	136	Briony	13
Base-hawkweed	173	Broom	158
Base Heath, or Marsh-		Broom-rape	141
Cistus	93	Buckbean, or Water-trefoil	44
Base-money-wort	141	Buck-thorn	50
Base-stone-parsley	62	Bugle	131
Base-toad-flax	53	Bugloss, Wild	43
Bastard Asphodel	74	Burdock	174
Bastard Chickweed	56	Burdock clottweed	57
Bastard Pimpernel	33	Burnet	34
Bastard Plantain, or Mud		Burnet, Garden	122
weed	141	Burnet Saxifrage or Anise	65

I N D E X.

	Page		Page
Burweed	17	Darnel, or Rye-grass	26
Butchers-broom	19	Deadly Night-shade	49
Butterwort	5	Dead nettle	133
Cabbage	150	Dittander	145
Camomile	183	Dock	78
Campion	98	Dodder	37
Canary-grass, or Panick	18	Dogberry-tree, or Prick-wood	34
Candy-tuft	147	Dogstail-grass	23
Caraway	65	Double-tooth, or Water-hemp, Agrimony	176
Cardinal flower	47	Dropwort	62
Carline thistle	176	Dropwort, or Meadow-sweet	113
Carrot	59	Duckmeat	9
Cat-mint	131	Dyer's Broom	159
Catchweed	43	 	
Catstail	17	Elecampane	181
Celandine	120	Elder-tree	66
Cherry	110	Elm	56
Chervil, or Shepherd's needle	63	Eryngo, or Sea Holly	57
Chickweed	67	Eyebright	138
Cichory, or Endive	174	 	
Cinquefoil	116	Feather-grass	25
Cistus	121	Fennel	64
Cockle, or Rose Campion	101	Fescue-grass	24
Cocksfoot-grass	23	Feaverfew	182
Coltsfoot	179	Field Basil	135
Columbine	123	Field-madder	31
Comfrey	43	Figwort	140
Coralwort	147	Fir-tree	155
Coriander	63	Flax	68
Corn-marigold	182	Flowering-Rush, or Water Gladiole	91
Cotton	185	Fools-parsley	63
Cotton-thistle, or Argentine	175	Fox-glove	140
Cow-parsnep	60	Foxtail-grass	19
Cow-wheat	138	Frankwort, or Sea-heath	77
Crane's bill, or Geranium	153	Fritillary, or Snakeshead	73
Crow-berry, or Crake-berry heath	29	Frog-bit	91
Cuckow-flower	101	Fumitory	157
Cuckow-pint, or Wake Robin	125	Furze, or Gorse	159
Cudweed, or Everlasting	178	 	
Currant	52	Gale, or Sweet-willow	37
Cyphel	99	Garlic	72
Daffodil	72	Gentian, or Felwort	56
Daisy	182	Germaner	131
Damewort, or Rocket	149	Gillyflower	149
Dandelion	171	Glasswort	55
		Globe Ranunculus	127

I N D E X.

	Page		Page
Goat's beard	169	Juniper	152
Golden rod	181	Ivy	52
Golden Saxifrage	95	Knawel or German Knot-grass	96
Gold of Pleasure	143	Knot-grass	52
Gooseberry	52	Ladies-finger, or Kidney-vetch	160
Goosefoot	54	Lady's slipper	8
Goose-grass, or Ladies bed-straw	31	Lady-smock	147
Goseinore, or Catsear	173	Larkspur	123
Grass of Parnassus	67	Lavender Cotton	176
Grasspoly	105	Leopard's-bane	182
Grass-wrack	124	Lesser Centaury	50
Great Flea bane	178	Lesser Flea-bane	179
Gromwell, or Bastard Alkanet	42	Lettuce	171
Ground-ivy, or Ale-hoof	132	Lily of the Valley	75
Groundsell	180	Lime, or Linden-tree	121
Hair-grass	21	Lime-grass	27
Hard-grass	26	Loosestrife	45
Hart-wort	58	Louse-wort	139
Hawkweed	172	Lovage	61
Hazel	86	Lung-wort	42
Heath	85	Madder	32
Hedge-mustard	148	Mallow	154
Hedge-nettle	133	Mallow-tree	155
Hellebore	128	Maple	84
Helleborine	8	Marestail	2
Hemlock	59	Marigold	185
Hemp Agrimony	176	Marjoram	135
Henbane	49	Marsh-centaury	32
Hensfoot	58	Marsh Cinquefoil	117
Herb Christopher, or Baneberry	119	Marsh Gentian	56
Herb Gerard, or Gout weed	65	Marsh Mallow	154
Herb Paris, or Truelove	87	Marsh Marigold	128
Holly	38	Masterwort	64
Honeysuckle	48	Meadow-grass	22
Hops	55	Meadow-saffron	79
Horehound	135	Meadow-sage, or Clary	6
Hornbeam-tree	106	Medick, or Melilot	165
Hornweed	105	Medlar-tree	112
Horsebane	62	Melie	21
Houndstongue	42	Mercury	90
Houseleek	108	Mezereon, or Spurge laurel	85
Hyacinth	75	Milk parsley	60
Jacob's-ladder, or Greek Valerian	46	Milkwort	158
Inchanter's Nightshade	4	Millet-grass	19
		Misseltoe	35

INDEX.

	Page		Page
Moor-grass	22	Prickly Samphire, or Sea-	
Moschata	88	Parsnep	58
Mossy Redshanks	28	Primrose, or Cowslip	44
Motherwort	135	Privet	4
Mountain Avens	117	Quake-grass	23
Mouse-ear	28	Radish	151
Mouse-ear Chickweed	102	Rampion	47
Mouse-tail	69	Raspberry, or Bramble	115
Mullein	48	Reed	20, 26
Mustard	150	Rest-harrow	159
Myrtle flag, or Sweet-smelling		Rock Samphire	60
flag	75	Rose	114
Navelwort, or Kidneywort	100	Rosebay	46
Nettle	35	Rose-wort, or Rose-root	88
Nightshade	50	Rue-weed	126
Nipplewort	174	Rupture-wort	43
Oak	88	Rush	76
Oat	25	Rushgrass	16
Oat-grass, or Brome-grass	24	Saffron, or Crocus	13
Orache	54	Saltwort, or Marsh Sam-	
Orchis	6	phire	2
Oxtongue	170	Sandwort	99
Painted Asp	137	Sanicle	57
Panick-grass	18	Satyrion, or Lizard Flower	7
Parsley-piert	2	Saw-wort, or Waythistle	174
Parsnep	64	Saxifrage	95
Pea	160	Scabious	30
Pearlwort	39	Scabious, Sheepbit	48
Pear-tree	113	Scorpion-grass	41
Pellitory of the Wall	34	Scotch Asphodel	78
Pennygrass or Rattle	138	Scurvy-grass	146
Pennywort, or White Root	57	Sea-buckthorn, or Sallow-	
Periwinkle	53	thorn	35
Pignut or Earth Chesnut	59	Sea-colewort	144
Pinpernel	45	Sea-milkwort	53
Pink, Carnation, or Sweet		Sea-rocket	144
William	97	Seg, or Sedge	16
Pipewort	31	Self-heal	137
Plantain	33	Service-tree, or Mountain	
Plantain, Shoreweed	32	Ash	112
Pliant Mealy-tree, or Guel-		Silverweed	69
derose	66	Sitchwort	98
Pondweed	3	Skerret, or Water-pars-	
Pondweed or Water Cal-		nep	61
trops	39	Skullcap	136
Poplar, or Abele-tree	85	Sky-flower	181
Poppy	120	Smallage, or Parsley	65

INDEX.

	Page		Page
Snapdragon	139	Twayblade Marsh	8
Snowdrop	71	Valerian	12
Snowdrop, greater	71	Vernal-grass, Sweet-scented	11
Soapwort	96	Vervain	132
Soft-grass	21	Vetch	151
Sowbread	44	Vetchling	161
Sow-thistle	170	Violet	51
Spanish Cress, or Cress		Vipergrass	43
Rocket	144	Wall Ivy-leaf, or Wild-lettuce	171
Spatling-poppy	97	Water Chickweed, or Purslane	28
Speedwell	4	Water-cress	147
Spider-wort	74	Water-fennel, or Star-grass	2
Spignel, or Stone-parsley	60	Water-hemlock	62
Spindle-tree, or Prickwood	51	Water-horehound	6
Spurge	107	Water-lily	121
Spurrey	102	Water-milfoil	89
Squill	74	Water-pimpernell	48
Star of Bethlehem	73	Water-plantain	80
St. John's-wort	167	Water-purslane	77
Stone-crop	100	Water-soldier	124
Stone-wort	1	Waterwort	88
Strap-wort	67	Water-violet	45
Strawberry	115	Wheat	27
Strawberry-tree	94	Whitlow-grass	145
Sulphurwort, or Hogs-fennel	60	Wild Chervil	63
Sundew	68	Wild Service-tree, or Haw-thorn	111
Tamarisk	67	Wild-woad	144
Tansey	177	Willow	9
Tassel Pondweed, or Sea		Willow-herb	83
Tassel-grass	39	Windflower, or Anemone	125
Teasel	30	Wintergreen	82, 94
Thistle	175	Woad, or Dyers-weed	107
Thoroughwax	58	Woodruff	51
Thrift	68	Wood-sorrel, or Cuckow-bread	101
Thorn-apple	48	Wormwood	177
Thyme	136	Woundwort	134
Timothy-grass	19		
Toothwort	139	Yarrow, or Milfoil	184
Tormentil	116	Yellow-eye, or Swine's-eye	173
Tower-mustard	150	Yellow-wort, or Yellow-Centaury	84
Touch-me-not	51	Yew-tree	155
Traveller's-joy, or Honesty	125		
Treacle-mustard, or Penny-cress	146		
Trefoil, Clover	164		
Tulip	73		
Turkypod	149		
Twayblade	7		

CLASSES OF VEGETABLES.

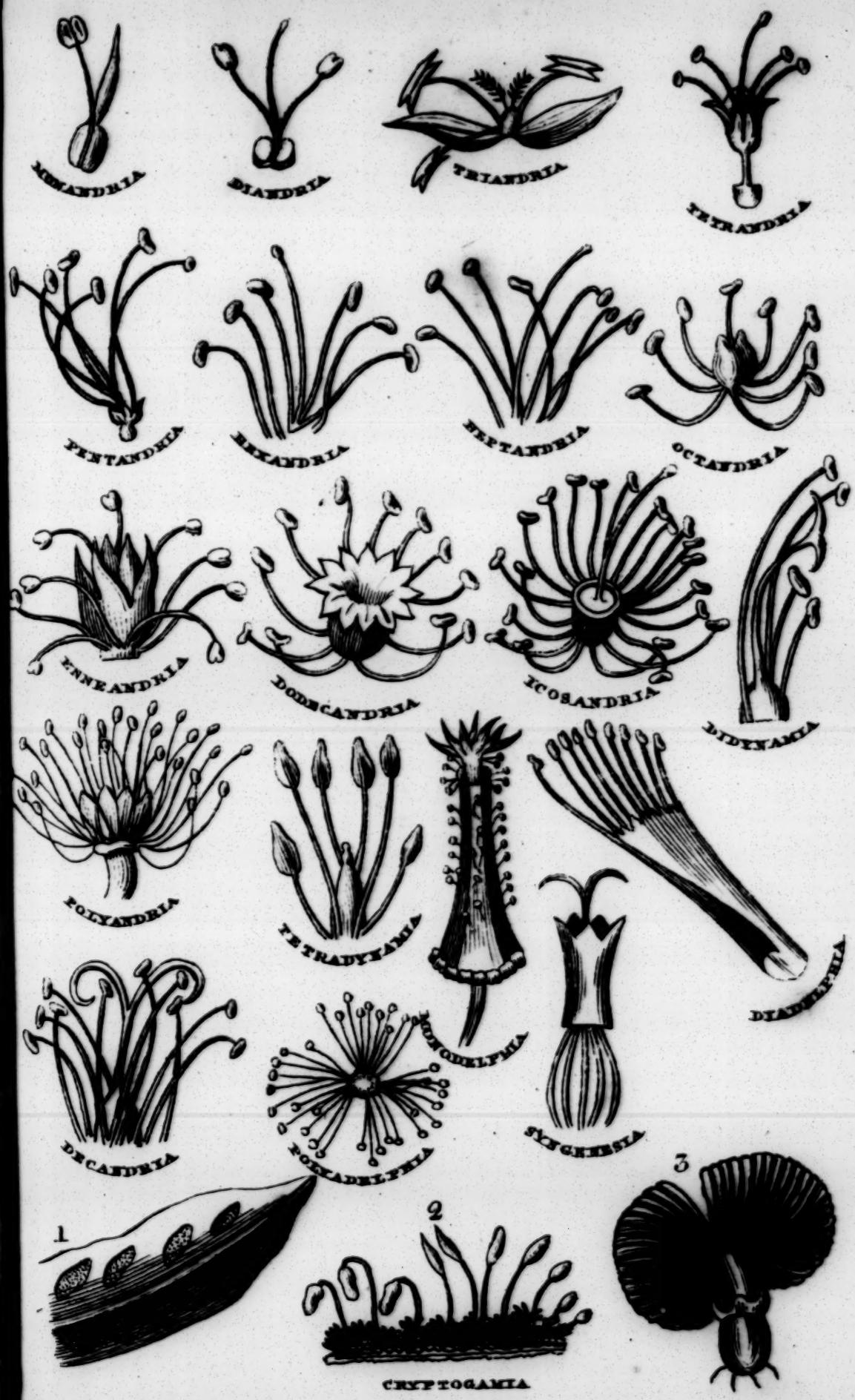
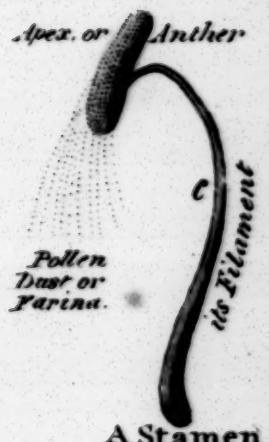


Illustration of the parts of Fructification in vegetables



A Pistil
its Stigma



White Lily expanded

Calix with the corolla removed.

The Germ
to a Pericarp
here a
advanced
which is
Capitule.

6. The petals of the corolla.

c. Stamens.